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AMUSEMENTS.

Great Easter Attraction. Lent Has Gone, Let's Be Gay

See the Funniest, the Wittiest, the Most Satirical, the Most Entertaining Play of

CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT

And Hoyt's New York Theater Co. in Its Cast.

Read What Col. McClure Says. Col. A. Ki McClure, the dean of Pennsylvania editors, thus wrote of "A Contented Woman."

"It would be well for the discontented New Woman to visit the thea-

ter and witness Mr. Hoyt's new play of "A Contented Woman." Mrs. Hoyt.

who is in the title role, gives a wonderfully fresh and true-to-life por-

traval of the sources from which a wife must gather content. All the varied

phases of a true and devoted wife, with all the most delicate instincts of

true womanhood, are beautifully and artistically displayed by Mrs. Hoyt.

and the lesson is one that is well worth studying by the intelligent of both

sexes, for there can be no discontent in either without a corresponding

discontent in the other. Throughout the whole play her true womanhood

is never entirely lost sight of, althour, at times overborne by the surges

of passion, and she is suddenly called to a realizing sense of her achieve-

ments when she hears a cynical bachelor toast woman as once our supe-

rior; now our equal.' In addition to being an interesting and generally

enjoyable play, we have no better lesson to teach both men and women

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wherein lies true content in the association of the sexes."

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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1897-TWENTY PAGES.

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Both Were Poor and Each Achieved Success by Hard Work-Incidents in the Lives of Two Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Two of the most distinguished of the new United * BUILT FOR SERVICE * States senators were born in log cabins in the Ohio woods. I refer to Charles W. Fairbanks, the Republican who now stands in Dan Voorhees's Democratic shoes as the new senator from Indiana, and to ♦ Vanguard ♦ Vanguard ♦
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• Vanguard ♦ Vanguard ♦ Joseph Benson Foraker, who is said to hold a big half of the State of Ohio in his pantaloons pockets. Governor Foraker's log cabin was situated in Highland county, in the southern part of the State. Fairbanks was further north, in Union county, in the center of Ohio. There is a tradition that both babies were rocked in sugar troughs, and I happen to know that both have had hard tussles to reach the high positions which they now hold. Senator Foraker's father, for instance,

> was a farmer. He had eleven children, and little Benny was only one of the six boys in the family. There were five girls in addition, and money was none too plenty. The boys all worked on the farm, and the future governor and senator was taught to wash and iron, to milk, cook and spin, and in adition to all these to pick the geese at the proper time of year. His first schooling was got in a log school house, and he had to fight, as it were, for his education. It was at this time that he wore those famous coffee sack trousers of which you may have heard. He was in fact, so badly torn that they could not be patched. There was no cloth for a new pair within miles, and it looked for a time as though the school would have to be given up. Mrs. Foraker, howthe boy whether he would wear a pair of schooling or stay out a while and wait for a new pair. As young Foraker looked at

ask what kind of pantaloons you wore as

on, and although the boys and girls did laugh, he stuck to them until a new pair came to hand. To-day Governor Foraker wears as good a pair of breeches as any man in the United States Senate, and so far no one has made any invidious remarks about the coffee-sack trousers of his boyhood. He got his reward for wearing them by the strength which they added to his character in the withstanding the laughter of his fellows, and they formed a very pretty piece of capital, too, in getting the votes of the people when Foraker became a candidate for Governor of the State.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S PANTS.

incident of his torn pantaloons. "It was," he said, "when I was at college in Delaware, O. I was poor, you know, and owned only one good suit. One Saturday afternoon in wrestling with my roommate I ripped one of my pantaloon legs from the bottom almost to the top. It was torn so badly that I could not mend it. The next day was Sunday, and I had to go to chapel or be marked down for absence. My parents lived some distance away and I could not get money from home for at least a week. For a time I was in despair, and then I went out with my roommate, having pinned up my trousers, to get a pair of new ones on trust. Near where I lived there was a Jew clothier named Frank. We went into his store and asked to see some of his pantaloons. He laid out a pair on the counter, which, he said, would suit me and that I would bring the money in next week and pay for them. Upon this he took the pantaloons out of my hands and

laid them upon the shelf, saying: "'My boy, I don't do business that way,

"I can't tell you how much that hurt me." said Senator Fairbanks. "I blushed like a girl. I was much humiliated and very angry. There was, however, another eye on him through a convenient knothole tailor in the town. I remember the name in his back fence. Here he doffs his coat of the man was Phumphery. Well, I went and politics-if he be that precious citizen. to him after I left Frank, but before askthe average man-and tacks up his grape- ing to see his trousers I described my vines, prunes his trees, whitewashes his situation. He gave me a pair at once and fences, mends the woodhouse door, sets his told me I could have other clothes if I hens, and gambols like an overgrown boy wanted them. I can't tell you how gratewith his children and his dogs. Here the ful I felt to that man. I not only bought woman in the sunbonnet or the garden hat my own clothes of him afterward, but I potters in her flowerbeds, sweeps her pave- tried to get my fellows to go to him. I never go back to Delaware but that I call upon him, and when I enter, his store he all the chairs, benches, pumps, flower pots | always wants to know if I would like to and broom handles on the premises. Here have another pair of trousers on credit. Now, the trusting of a boy for a week was a little thing, but it gave that man a strong

"As to McKinley," continued Senator Fairbanks, "I have often noticed how careful he is of the comforts of others. I remember being on the stump with him at one time. We were to speak together at Washington courthouse. McKinley was then a candidate for Governor, and he was, of course, the lion of the occasion. When we arrived the committee of the town had a carriage for him, and they were about to send me off with one of the lesser lights, McKinley, however, would not permit it. He took me in with him and I shared with him in the honor of the occasion.'

lis, senator?" "I thought the town was a good one. I

was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, and my first visit to Indianapolis was to attend a fraternity convention. I also had friends there, and have never regretted that I chose the location.' "Do you like the law, senator?" "Yes, indeed I do," was the reply, "I

"Would you advise a young man to study

fool for his client. I mean that every man | PROCEEDINGS INCIDENT TO ITS EX-

"Then you believe in every man being his

"No, not that, for, you know, it is said

own lawyer, senator?"

should have a knowledge of the general principles of the law, and should so study that he would almost intuitively know what the law ought to be. If he should have a law case on hand, however, he ought to get a good lawyer to help him." "Do you think there is as much chance

of success at the bar as ever?" "Yes, every bit, for the right man. The practice has to a certain extent been divided up into specialties, but there is as (Copyrighted, 1897, by Frank G. Carpenter.) | much chance for young men as in the

> FARMERS' BOYS. "How about the farmer boys, senator? Do you think they have as good a chance to succeed in the world as the richer boys

I here asked Senator Fairbanks to tell me something about his family, saying I supposed he was related to the Fairbanks scales people. He replied that he did not know; that his ancestors came from England to Massachusetts and thence to Ver-

"My father was born in Vermont, but at Lowell in a woolen mill, but at sixteen years of age he struck out for Ohio. He did there what he could find to do cutting timber and other work of that kind. His wages were 371/2 cents a day. He soon saw that in the then new State of Ohio there was a good demand for wagons, and he concluded to go back to Massachusetts, learn to be a wagon maker in his brother's shop and again come West to practice his trade. He did this, and when he returned to Ohio he got work as an employe under a wagon maker in Union county. He served his master so well that he was soon taken into partnership, and the old wagon maker gave him his daughter in marriage. The young couple lived together with the old folks in their log cabin home. It was in that log cabin that I was born and near there I spent my boyhood. Father stopped making wagons after a time and bought some land. I think he had two hundred acres at first. It was all timber and he had to clear it. As I grew older I helped him, and I thus learned to do all kinds of

farm work. My father taught me also how to handle tools, and later on I found this of great value. It helped me to get through college, for I was able to put in my Saturdays in doing carpenter work, for which I got \$1.25 a day.' "Did you work your way through school,

"Yes and no." was the reply. "My father T earned some. I made some, as I told you, on Saturdays, and I earned something during my vacations. Delaware at that time was a cheap place to go to school. I remember one term cost me just about

"How could you live so cheaply, sena-

"I was twenty. I entered college at sixteen and graduated in 1872." Senator Fairbanks is one of the leading lawyers of the West. Though he is only memorial was accordingly formulated and forty-five, he has made a fortune at the agreed upon and submitted to Congress, law, and his practice has for many years been worth many times as much as he will

"Then if you were to be born again, senator, and you had the choice of the location, you would choose to be born upon a

"Yes, I should, emphatically," replied Senator Fairbanks. "I believe in it. It was upon the farm that I learned how to work, and such success as I have had has come from hard work. It is from the farm that are to come the successful men of the future. The great writers, lawyers and business men of the next generation are among the farmers' boys of to-day. It is true that a few may come from the city, but the majority will come from the country."

Returning to Senator Foraker, it is wonderful how the lines of his life and that of Senator Fairbanks have run along side by side. Both had to struggle during their boyhood, both went to school at the same college for at least a part of their education and both have made great success as lawyers, and both are now influential men in the United States Senate. Foraker, like Fairbanks, learned to work on the farm, and his ambition to do well came to him in his cradle. When he was not yet in his teens his father says that he thought he was able to do anything that any of the other boys could do. "One day," so the old gentleman says, "Ben's elder brother, Burch, put up thirty-three shocks of corn. for which I paid him \$1, and Ben thought he ought to earn some money as well. I told him he was too small to do such hard work, but he said he was going to try, That day I went to the fair, and when I came back I found that he had put up his thirty-three shocks. He was not tall enough to tie them, so he got his little sister to stand on a chair and do tt, while he held the stocks in place. It was a big day's work for a boy, and I don't see how he did

A Guess.

Philadelphia North American. There are periods in his life now when Mark Hanna must wish he had stuck

FROM FARM TO SENATE

HOW FAIRBANKS AND FORAKER FOUGHT A WAY TO HIGH PLACE.

the coffee sack he said "I can wear them, mother, but I don't like to. If I do the boys are sure to make

"Never mind if they do," said his mother. "If you become a useful man nobody will

The result was that young Ben put them

And just here I want to tell you of a Similar trouble that Senator Fairbanks had during his schooldays. He gave the story to me last night as we chatted together in the Arlington Hotel. I had mentioned the wonderful popularity McKinley had got as President through his little kindnesses and his unassuming ways. This caused the conersation to turn to the importance of little things and how they affect one's life, when Senator Fairbanks told in illustration the

When you bring the money you can have

"How did you come to go to Indianapo-

think it develops a man in an all-around way better than any other profession. It fits him for any place in which his lot may fall. I believe McKinley is a better President for having been a lawyer, and that Harrison was the better fitted for his career by his law practice."

"Yes, I think every man should study law. If he is a business man he should know a great deal of the law. The law

"Yes, better," replied Senator Fairbanks. 'It needs hard works and hard knocks to develop character. The boy of the city does not have enough difficulties to contend with. The rich father cannot give them to him. I don't think it any advantage for a boy to be born rich. I remember hearing of a party of successful men who were telling how they became rich and famous. One after another described the trials he had had and the steps by which he had climbed from nothing to success. At last a time came for the story of the most eminent of them all. He said: 'I think I am entitled to more credit than any of you, for I was born rich, and have succeeded in spite of my riches."

"Well, the tuition was very low, in the first place. Then I had a roommate, and, together we paid only \$1.50 a week for our room. We did our own cooking. Our homes were about twenty miles away, and we could bring our supplies from our own farms. We had plenty of bread, which our mothers baked, and we learned how to nake mush. We could boil potatoes, and we had fresh buckwheats every morning. All this cost very little, and still we lived | State, fairly well."

"How old were you when you gradu-

receive as his senatorial salary. As I thought of this I asked him how he came

to study law. He replied: "The law was my first ambition. I studied Blackstone while I was in college, and I got through law school by studying between the hours of newspaper work. While I was at Delaware I became the editor of the college paper, and after I left there I got an appointment as Associated Press agent at Pittsburg at \$82 a month. I did this, thinking I could go to the law school there, but when I learned that in Pennsylvania a man has to study law three years before he can be admitted, I had myself transferred to Cleveland. It was there that I was admitted to the bar.'

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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BACK YARDS.

With the opening of the vernal season, before "the green gits back in the trees," and ere the flavor of the time has permeated literature to any perceptible degree, the backyard comes to the front in a certain sense and falls under the impartial and all-searching eye of spring sunshine. Now, indeed, is the time for the self-respecting householder to bestir himself briskly, for the eloquent panorama of his winter indolence is candidly unrolled to the critical public gaze. Here, in regions outside the gas belt, lie the ashes of the household fires, significant of the snug comfort, the toothsome dishes, the halcyon evenings experienced by the basking family circle in the wintry months just flown.. From yonder flapping clothesline, battling grotesquely with the early spring breezes, depends revelation of the age, sex and condition of resident humanity; its diverging tastes and hygienic theories, its fashionable ambitions and dress-reform aspirations, Overhead a faultiess, cloudless sky of bly remote frem earthly dust and rubbish. Under foot, with an air of bringing exclusive information, delicate bits of spring greenery peep forth for notice. Last year's garden asserts its unquenched energies in verdant spikes and blades, mutely challenging admiration, and that hardy vine clinging to the trellis bears a boastful record of having flaunted a few green leaves in the very face of the coldest day in the year. The old gnarly apple trees are industriously brightening from gray to green and the patriarchal grapevine, which has clambered among them ever since he was a boy, shows lively signs of the season's in-

With his front yard, any being of ordi- brother, Robert Treat Paine,

nary mental capacity can put a good foo foremost; it is but the title page, the company countenance, and a well-shaven lawn. a few decorous shrubs or flower beds will Holden Comedy Co. complete its passport to social acceptability. The back yard, however, "which

alone," as Bret Harte says, "is sincere," vigorously tests the mettle of its owner. There indeed goes on a brave battle, a fierce, unending struggle between the use ful and the beautiful. The would-be velvet sod is forever under the iron and scornful heel of the washerwoman, and aspiring flowerbeds drag out discouraged and profane existences under the assaults of the

neighbors' chickens. The tenderly cherished fruit tree comes at last to the destructive appetite of the wicked small boy, while the grass between the bricks thrives and spreads with a satanic eagerness that paralyzes industry. Here the wreathing vines lead a burdened existence from the forays of the plunging grocery boy, the nosing cost me \$3.50. I told him that they would dog and the prowling cat, and the careless maid, with a beckoning handful of neglected garbage, shows the cholera germ the most luxurious spots for its robust and

continued maintenance. But in this commonplace back yard, with all its faults and feeble attempts at beauty. go on, with intent activity, many thrilling episodes of domestic life. If you would know your neighbor greet him not on his highly polished stone doorstep, but fix an ments, trims her bushes and indulges in wild decorative orgies with a paint pot and carpets are beaten, the ragman interviewed, the butcher boy scolded, the milkman gossiped with and back-window sociability with the neighbors maintained. Long life and many honors cluster about the back yard: the domestic virtues are but feebly rooted where it does not exist; and, in Arcadia, so travelers say, the most entrancing fountains, the finest gardening, the most graceful paths and pavilions, the choicest of care and decoration are all layished on that cherished spot-that plot of ground whereon man most naturally, happily and unrestrainedly abides-with the screen of his dwelling between himself and

An Easter Number.

New Albany, Ind.

Scenes?

"Of course.

EMMA CARLETON.

Washington Star. "Have you got things in pretty fair shape for our Easter number?" inquired the proprietor of the periodical. You have that story of a horrible and mysterious crime in shape? "And the article about 'Life Behind the

"And a good collection of poker stories?" "Yes."
"And some comic pictures?" "An abundance of them. 'And a poem about the summer girl?" "All right. If you have any vacant space

run in a paragraph or two about Easter and send it to press. Pleased with Paine. Boston Transcript.

The appointment of General Charles J. Paine on the bimetallic commission will give general pleasure in this community. General Paine is for rehabilitating silver, but he never has gone the length of supporting the Bryan programme of 16-to-1 free coinage as did his distinguished

comes into every act of a man's life, and the education which leaves the law out is

that the man who is his own lawyer has a TRANCE TO THE UNION.

Chapter of History Showing Desire of Our Statesmen to Start the New

Government Aright. It shall be my endeavor, at least, howsoever much I may fall short of it. to make this article the most complete and perfect chapter in the history treating of the merging of the old Indiana territorial regime in 1816 into the new and more acceptable form of government as the State of Indiana. And inasmuch as eighty years have passed since the events I am about to felate transpired, yet they have left their impress and made their presence felt on the life and civilization of the present as effectually as though they had taken place but yesterday. Let us glance backward to those days and direct our attention for a few moments to the untiring exertions of those pioneers who labored hard and faithfully to build our ship of state and launch her safely. And while reflect-

ing on the past it is made apparent unto us that, while men and manners change, great and vital principles, on the contrary, like truth, remain unshaken and unmoved. Before treating of the formation of Indiana as a State it may be well to take a glance still further backward than 1816, and note the politics and policles, the petty jealousies and political articles of the politicians and public men of the old Indiana. Territory. There were factions existing among the people of the Territory, and the endeavors of each party to obtain the ruling power furnished a good deal of excitement for the politicians of the day. Nearwhen he was a boy he moved to Lowell, ly every question of public importance and a good many of no importance whatever had its supporters and opponents, and their trenchant pens were ever busy in trying to show the fallacies of the other side and the justice and wisdom of their own position on the question at issue before the people. One of these questions was the division of Indiana Territory. In the winter of 1906 a man named Elijah Backus was sent by the inhabitants of the countles of Randolph and St. Clair to Washington city to work for a division of Indiana Territory. This Illinois petition praying for the division was not granted, as the committee of the House of Representatives to whom it was presented were unfavorable to it. The committee was a unit against the division of the Territory, and their decision was

concurred in by the House. THROUGH THE PAPERS The medium through which the politicians and public men reached the people with their views on every topic was the newspapers, and, in regard to the division of the Territory, I find a writer in the Western Sun, in September, 1807, in an address to the people on this subject, says:

"You have been abused, and by those among you calling themselves your friends, Among whom did the hue and cry against the second grade of government first originate? Or, who now takes the lead by every art that malice can suggest in favor of a division of the Territory? The land jobbers, those who have attempted to defraud the United States of hundreds of thousands of acres of land by forgeries and perjuries, look about you. Have not certain desperadoes threatened to burn the Land Office, and, in the sweep of conflagration, to destroy the evidence infamy and of their crimes? While they teasing and perplexing jarring robbing the Union of millions. For never, no, never, was there such a stupendous scene of villiany practiced as there has been in the petty village of Kaskaskla. Observe the movements of the men-I need not name them-and let them recollect that the day of justice is at

In like manner, on various questions, wrote the leading men, and their articles had much to do in holding the excitement of the hour at the greatest pitch. These articles, in some instances, engendered bad feeling among prominent citizens, and, in some cases, ultimately led to duels, in when some one started our batter for buck- which death was the natural result. The wheat cakes we could add to the batter division of the Territory being set at rest, from day to day and keep it alive, so that the next important step was to seek admittance of Indiana into the Union as a

The territorial Legislature convened at Corydon, occupied the first week of December, 1815, in discussing the important subject of the forwarding to Congress a memorial asking that the Territory become admitted into the Union as a State. A

"To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: "The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, assembled at the town of Corydon, in the year 1815, in behalf of their

"That, whereas, The ordinance of Con-

gress for the government of this Territory

constituents, respectfully showeth:

has provided 'That whenever there shall be sixty thousand free inhabitants therein this Territory shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States,' and, whereas, by a census taken by the authority of the Legislature of this Territory it appears from the returns that the number of free white inhabitants exceeds sixty thousand, we, therefore, pray the honorable Senate and House of Represenatives in Congress assembled to order an election to be conducted agreeably to the existing laws of this Territory, to be held in the several counties of this Territory on the first Monday of May, 1816, for representatives to meet in convention at the seat of government of this territory. the - day of -, 1816, and when assembled shall determine by a majority of the votes of all the members elected whether it will be expedient to go into a state govthe convention thus assembled shall have the power to form a constitution and frame of government, or, if it be deemed inexpedient, to provide for the election of representatives to meet in convention at some future period to form a constitution. And, whereas, the people of this Territory have made great sacrifices by settling on the frontiers, where they have been exposed to dangers and hardships of almost every description, by which means the lands of the United States have been greatly increased in value, we feel confident that Congress will be disposed to grant us 7 per cent, on all moneys received at any of the United States land offices from the first day of April, 1816, for lands already sold or hereafter to be sold, lying in this territory. such percentage to be at the disposal of this government in such way as may be judged most conducive to the general welfare. It is expected by us that the general government will be disposed to confirm to us her grant of township No. 2, south of Range II, west of the second principal meridian, granted to the Indian Territory for the use of an academy; also, the reserved Sections 16, in that portion of the Territory where the Indian title has already been extinguished, as well as that which may be hereafter purchased of the Indians, to be at the disposal of the future State for the use of schools; and it is further requested and expected that all coal mines and salt licks which may be reserved by the United States (with a sufficiency of land to work them to effect) will be granted to the future State, as well as where the Indian title is relinquished as where it is not, as soon as said relinquishment is obtained by the United States, Furthermore, as it is conceived by us that the promotion of useful knowledge is the best guarantee to our

civil institutions, and as Congress must

money in new countries for the use of uni-

versities, we think we do ourselves but jus-

tice in asking a reserve of one entire town-

ship for the support of a college, to be la-

cated at some suitable place on the United

States' lands in this Territory, And,

whereas, in the counties of Knox, Gibson

and Clark, in said Territory, a great quan-

tity of the lands in said counties are

claimed by private individuals and con-

irmed to them by various laws of Con-

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